

in bringing about the social and economic transformation which all of us are aiming at.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.* ..

#### THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in regard to the Delhi Development (Grant of Allowances to Non-official Members of the Advisory Council) Rules, 1959, in three respects, namely, by expressly empowering the Delhi Development Authority to make rules, to provide for the publication

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in the Official Gazette of the rules and to bring them in conformity with the revised formula regarding the laying of rules and regulations before both Houses of Parliament.

Sir, this is a simple matter. I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the Minister just now told us that this is a simple Bill and that there should be no difficulty in its adoption.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shri Lokanath Misra) in the Chair]

There is no doubt that there is one good point in this Bill and it is definitely acceptable, namely, that in future whenever any new rules or regulations with regard to the functioning of the DDA are framed, they will be placed before Parliament; Parliament will discuss them and adopt or make amendments to or reject them. That is very good because in that case we will be able to know better and more concretely what the DDA is doing, what its plans and operations are, what the actual effects of those operations are. So far so good. Therefore, I do not disagree with him when he says that so far as this Bill is concerned, it is not controversial and that it can and should be adopted. But there is a very important point about which particularly Mr. Bhagat is extremely conscious and that is that while we are discussing this—with regard to the future, new kinds of rules and regulations may be made which we may discuss later on when they come to the House—a very vast operation of the DDA is going on in Delhi, an operation which has had an immense impact on the life of the people of this city, an operation which has caused grave concern, in fact, great alarm, not to a few thousands, not to a few tens of

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thousands but literally to tens of lakhs of people in this city. Apart from the facts which I will place before the House and about which I will expect the Minister to clarify, apart from the immense misery which it is creating there are innumerable aspects of this operation which are absolutely clouded in mystery about which no clear clarification is coming from this Government. Therefore, I will ask the Minister to clarify this issue in the course of the discussion on this Bill.

Now, what is the issue? If we take the declarations which are before us, they tell us that the DDA is at the moment involved in re-settling the slum dwellers of this city. There are vast slums in this country, there are squatters and they have to be removed to better places and proper arrangements have to be made for their living. Figures have been given and statements have been made in this House which I do not want to repeat. Certain things have been done, they have been given new buildings, some housing construction has been there and some kind of amenities and other things have been provided. But that is one aspect of this question. There is another and an extremely grave aspect of this question about which the Government does not tell us anything and which is really today in Delhi causing very great misery and hardship to the people. What is that? That is in connection with the voluntarily built housing colonies in this city. They are not slums. By no stretch of imagination they are slums. They are colonies of well-built houses, built by middle class people; they are colonies which are very properly laid out. They have got roads; they have got market places. Some of them have got schools and parks. And in many respects, some of these colonies are even better than the DDA colonies which exist in this city. As all of us know, during the last few months, a vast demolition operation, carried out with the help of bulldozers, is going on in these colonies. Now with res-

pect to this, I want to draw the attention of the Minister because he is very much concerned about this. This is not a new question. I will give him certain facts, not because he does not know them but because they have to come before this House and a proper explanation has to be given by the Government. On the 10th April, 1972, a certain question was raised in the Lok Sabha with regard to what at that time were called 'unauthorised colonies' and a reply was given by the then Minister of Works and Housing, Mr. I. K. Gujral. He gave figures and names of colonies which had already been regularised by that time. I have got the reply in my hand, the official reply placed before the Lok Sabha. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to it. What does the reply tell us? The reply tells us about the trans-Jamuna area. So far as the trans-Jamuna area in Delhi is concerned, we know it has already become a vast city. More than half a million people live in that area. That is the area from which the present Minister has been elected. Now the statement made on the floor of the House was that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had regularised 23 housing colonies in that area. The actual names of the 23 colonies are given. I do not want to take up the time of the House in reading them. Similarly the Delhi Development Authority had regularised 8 colonies in that whole area. So, in that area there are huge and big colonies which are no longer unauthorised. As I said in the beginning, first and foremost, they are not slums. And in addition, they are no longer unauthorised. They have been authorised by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Development Authority. I will go one step further. Last year on the 30th April, 1975, another question was put in the Rajya Sabha. That question, which was put by three Members of this House, asked from the Government whether a Committee for regularisation of these colonies has been set up and if so it had made any recommendations and what the Government was going to do. To this

Shri Dalbir Singh, who was then the Deputy Minister for Works and Housing, said that the recommendations of the Committee have been submitted to the Government. So, the Government has got the recommendations of that Committee. Further, it was stated that Government was considering those recommendations, but no decision has yet been taken. So, I am placing before you the case of vast colonies which have been built and which have been regularised and about which a Committee was set up whose recommendations the Government was considering. At this stage these colonies are being demolished without any intimation to the people and the people in that area are really in a state of alarm as to what is going to happen.

Let me go a step further. During the last general election in 1972, the Prime Minister visited that area. Public meetings were held in the course of the elections in which the Prime Minister gave the assurance that those colonies will not be demolished. This is there on record. This was at a big public meeting. Shri Om Mehta, who was then the Minister-in-charge also gave similar kinds of assurances. All these kinds of assurances are there. Now this thing is being done. Apart from the extremely anti-people aspect of the question, there is also the legal question. I would ask one question. Who has built these colonies—blackmarketeers, land speculators or all sorts of shady people? Not at all. They were built by Government servants, school teachers, small shopkeepers and artisans. They purchased the land. That has been registered with the Government. They have got sale deeds or purchase deeds. They have been paying house tax. They have been given electricity. What more authorisation or regularisation do you want? This is the kind of thing which has been going on for a long time. Perhaps the Minister is aware that the other day some of us visited that area. It is a heart-rending sight.

Old women, children and men had assembled there. They were saying: If you want to use bulldozer, let the bulldozer go over us. For the moment, the operation has been stopped. The feeling everywhere was that the operation has been stopped, because Parliament is in session and immediately Parliament session is over, the same thing is going to be continued. This is the kind of apprehension which is there and which is being entertained by all these people.

I would like to know one thing. I was extremely disappointed by a newspaper report that Shri Bhagat, Shri Barua and Shri Raghuramaiah visited this area, that there was a public meeting and in that public meeting speeches were delivered. Very good. It is not for me to say what type of speeches should be delivered about Arjuna or Krishna, the charioteer. I am not referring to that. I was disappointed at what was said at the end of the meeting, namely, the Government want to beautify Delhi. What are you talking about? Is it at the cost of people whose huts have been demolished? After demolishing their houses, they were asked to go to a place ten miles away where land is allotted to them. Where is the money and how will they spend this winter? Where are they going to stay? In the Lok Sabha a statement was given that out of 41,000 structures which were considered to be unauthorised 32,500 are residential houses. Just imagine. They are not shanties. They are not shanties; they are not built with gunny bags; and they are not built with rusted iron sheets; and they are not built just with mud and this and that. But they are all houses built with bricks and mortar and with cement and they are not three-storeyed or four-storeyed buildings, but they are only one-storeyed or two-storeyed houses. But such a vast amount of demolition is taking place and lakhs and lakhs of people are in terror in a city like Delhi where there is already no housing and all this is being done in the name of beautifica-

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tion. The other day when the issue was raised, the Prime Minister herself said that their idea was not demolition and, in fact, she had asked them, "Why are you calling it "Operation Demolition"? It should be called "Operation Resettlement". Sir, nobody would be happier if it is not so. But the facts should correspond to his claims. Just by calling it an "Operation Resettlement", it does not become an operation of resettlement. I would once again request the honourable Minister—because he was there then—to look into this aspect of the question and I would like to remind him of what my friend, Shri Kalyan Roy said and would request him to consider it. If this kind of a thing is being done, if demolition is going on like this, then, into whose hands are you driving these people? Do I take it that you want these people to stand by democracy? Do you expect these people to stand by you in your struggle against fascism? Do you expect these people to stand by you in the implementation of the 20-point economic programme? What are you doing? Are you not driving these people into the hands of the Opposition? These are the things which you are doing. I am glad that the Chairman has given me an opportunity to raise these points. But I would like to repeat that neither in the Lok Sabha nor in the Rajya Sabha, despite this question having been repeatedly raised, has the Minister given any clarification on this issue. Therefore, let me formulate this question once again: Do you or do you not make a difference between slums, the juggi-jhonpris, and well-built houses? But you seem to make no difference whatsoever and you seem to make no difference between a well-built colony and a slum area both of which are totally different from any point of view, from the point of view of law, from the point of structures and so on. So, do you make a difference between these two or not? So, if you want to resettle these lakhs and lakhs of people, this should be done

and it is very good. But, so far as properly built colonies are concerned, whether you look at them from the social point of view or from the moral point of view or from the popular point of view or from the legal point of view, from any point of view, many of these colonies have been regularised either by the DDA or by the Municipal Corporation and these should be regularised and that is the only correct thing to do and that is the kind of assurance that I would like to get from the Minister today. I would like to tell him that lakhs and lakhs of people are in a state of alarm and they are in a state of despair and they do not know what is going to happen to them in the future. So, I do hope that on the occasion of bringing forward this Bill—I am not opposing this Bill and I am only supporting—opportunity will be taken by the Government to clarify these points and given us the necessary assurance so that the people of this city may heave a sigh of relief and thank the Minister for the good things that he is expected to do. Thank you, sir.

**SHRI KURSHED ALAM KHAN** (Delhi): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. But I have a few comments to make. Delhi is a city of growth and challenges. Delhi also evokes memories in us. Since 1957-58, when the DDA came into being and started its operations in a planned manner in accordance with the Master Plan, it gave us the concept and thinking of a planned development of a Capital city which is so dear to us and which is so popular with all the people in this country.

Sir DDA's work is commendable and it has done really a very useful and commendable work in giving a face-lift to the city of Delhi and giving it the concept of development. But, surely, Sir, we have certain problems which still face us. No doubt, Delhi, through the DDA, can boast of some of the biggest colonies in this part of the world. But the fact remains that the housing problem in

Delhi is as acute as it was before and it is likely to remain so for some more time unless something more is done and unless more sense of urgency is shown in providing housing accommodation to the people of Delhi, particularly the weaker sections and the poorer sections of the population who are living in juggi-jhonpris.

Sir, this is all the more necessary, particularly when a metropolitan city like Delhi has no Housing Board which is primarily responsible for providing living accommodation in other States. Therefore, the DDA has not only to undertake the development of the Union Territory of Delhi, but it has also to take care of the housing problem of the people of Delhi, particularly those people who are really *Delhi wala*s—I mean, people living in Shahjahanabad or the people living in the old city.

Sir, for this the first thing that is necessary, I suppose, is to acquire all the urban land in Delhi and hand it over to the D.D.A. as soon as possible, so that the D.D.A. can make out their own plan for group housing and ambitious housing schemes without any difficulty, without any hindrances, without creating any trouble. This is almost necessary, particularly in areas like Civil Lines in Delhi where a lot of land is attached to the old colonial type bungalows and the owners are anxious to dispose of their land by converting it into small plots for housing. This must be stopped. This must be frozen, and immediate action has to be taken in this regard.

Sir, there is another very disturbing factor which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, particularly as the hon. Minister belongs to the Union Territory of Delhi, representing the Union Territory of Delhi and he is very much interested in all matters. He is not only one of us but he is also one with us. It is a disturbing news that the D.D.A. has taken possession

of a number of Wakf properties and these are treated as acquired lands. Although these are Wakf properties, these are properties meant for the poor people and, therefore, immediate steps should be taken to restore these properties to the Wakf Board of Delhi, so that the Wakf Board can utilize it on commercial basis for increasing its income, for increasing its revenue and utilize all the revenue that will accrue to the Wakf Board for good and useful purposes for which it is meant. I shall repeat once again, Sir, that immediate action has to be taken and a complete survey has to be carried out in order to ensure whether it is well-founded that certain properties of the Wakf Board are in possession of the D.D.A. and D.D.A. is holding them, and not realising them.

Sir, there is another important matter which I would like to mention, although I rather hesitate to mention it because a name is associated with that particular thing, with which I am also connected. That is the Group Housing Society known as the Dr. Zakir Hussain Group Housing Society. This Society had applied for land and the D.D.A. and the Ministry of Housing were good enough to allot a plot of land for this Society in Okhla. The Society has paid Rs. 5 lakhs to the D.D.A. But it is a matter of great regret that the possession of land is not being handed over to the Society, with the result that the cost of construction is increasing day by day and these people are unable to utilize that plot of land for certain reasons which, I suppose can be tackled and the land could be handed over to the Society to enable them to construct their group housing, without further adding to their cost of construction.

Sir, another important matter which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is the D.D.A.'s ambitious plan about the free development of Shahjahanabad

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or creation of another Shahjahanabad by the side of the old Shahjahanabad. Sir, I know it for certain, because I have been closely associated with that. The DDA have prepared a very ambitious and very good plan for construction of a new colony, a new housing colony, for the overflow of population from adjacent areas of the city. I suppose there is some difficulty about finding necessary funds. This can be phased over a number of years. Even last year, I mentioned that the L.I.C. which has invested large sums in house building societies in most of the metropolitan cities, has not invested even a single pie in the metropolitan city of Delhi or the Union Territory of Delhi. Why can't they invest some money for the group housing schemes of Delhi where the people from the congested areas could be shifted and where they could be provided living accommodation rather a roof over their head. Sir, this can be possible only when the Zonal Plan D-II is completely revised. In response to a question the other day, the hon. Minister said that this was receiving his attention and that he had received a large number of objections about the Zonal Plan D-II. The Zonal Plan D-II comprises Matasundri-Minto Road complex. It is necessary to reserve this area for the overflow of the population of the congested or the walled city. This is the only place where they could be shifted conveniently, where they could be provided housing accommodation and where they could live within the same area where their forefathers have lived. They have got their places of worship, their graveyards and their place of work in that area. If you take them away from their places of work, they would not survive and they would not live. It is very necessary to keep them intact. This is a special relic of the past which we have to preserve. It is a precious heritage. I am sure that the hon. Minister, being from Delhi, is interested in them and will do every-

thing possible to preserve it and to see that they are not thrown out or sent out to other places. They should be allowed to live in this one place where they can live and live happily.

Sir, another important matter is that in this walled city, we have a number of unauthorised workshops, as we call them. They have not been licensed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. I suppose that if this area of Minto Road and Matasundri Road is reserved for these people, then the area between Minto Road and Thompson Road can be reserved for flatted factories. I know there are certain plans for constructions. They can be shifted to other places and this area, particularly between Minto Road and Thompson Road, must be reserved for flatted factories. The people who are running their small workshops in the walled city should be shifted there. I am sure that if they are given a little encouragement and a little financial help, you will find a small Japan will develop in that little area.

Sir, I can understand the shortage of funds for all these things. But, as I said a little while ago this can be phased out over a number of years. Also, if you approach the L.I.C., I am sure they will be willing to oblige and would provide necessary funds for construction of group housing and small factories for these people.

Sir, some time back, we read in the papers that the Delhi Administration had appointed a task force for old Shahjahanabad or the walled city, as we call it. We are rather in the dark about the terms of reference of this task force. What is this task force, what has it been doing all this time, what is the contribution they have made and what are their intentions, good or bad, for the future? Sir, apart from this, how can any task force really make any creditable contribution to such a big problem unless, of course, the representatives of the people are closely associated with such a task force? This

has not been done. I do not know why? I leave it to the hon. Minister to find out for himself and see whether this is a correct decision or not.

Sir, I am glad, recently a number of dairies have been removed from the old city and the city has been cleaned. Similarly, there is a need for removing the noxious industries from that area and industries like earthen pot-making because, I do not understand why earthen pot-making should be allowed inside the city when they have to bring the raw material from Mehrauli and other places. They could as well make their earthen pots in that area and bring them for sale in the city instead of bringing mud and earth from there for making the earthen pots, in the walled city.

Sir, still there seems to be some duplication of effort between the D.D.A. and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. I would not like to elaborate on this point but certainly I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and see whether this duplication of effort is at all necessary or whether it could be eliminated or minimized. If it is minimised, I am sure, it will be very good.

Sir, I once again repeat that the hon. Minister knows Delhi more than us, and he knows not only Delhi but its problems also. He has to find the solutions. I am sure, he will have to find a solution because, a mere smile will not do. He knows better and he has been through thick and thin with us, and he has been very vocal on all these points. But now he is at the receiving end. No doubt, slums have to be cleared particularly from the old city which itself is a vast slum. But before clearing the slums, may I request the hon. Minister to see that where these people are shifted, at least the basic and minimum facilities are provided? What happened recently, I would say, should not be repeated. The peo-

ple had to face unnecessary inconvenience. We do provide all those facilities but we provide only when they have reached there. I think we should do it before we shift the people to those places.

Sir, I suppose, it would be necessary for the hon. Minister now to have a close look at the structure of the DDA as a whole because the representation of the various authorities on the DDA needs a second look. In particular, I feel that more Members of Parliament of the Union Territory should be associated with the DDA because, at present, we do not have enough voice in the DDA. Then, I am sure, we would be able to plead our case very correctly and very rightly, as the hon. Minister, I believe, himself had these views earlier.

(Time bell rings)

यह तो दिल्ली का मामला है, जरा बोलने दीजिए।

Sir, another important matter is that the DDA has allotted plots in Mayapuri to the people who have been shifted from the Jama Masjid area. They are all poor people. They are petty shopkeepers, petty junk dealers. No doubt, they have got good lots there. They have to pay the cost of the land. It has to be paid in easy instalments. The instalments have to be staggered over a period because they are really unable to pay the money. Every morning and every evening they come and say that they have no money to pay. So, I would request the hon. Minister to do something about it so that the payment is arranged in easy and small instalments. Otherwise, Sir, they know his house better than mine.

Sir, open spaces in congested areas of old Delhi are very very necessary. They need lungs there. Whatever little spaces we have got, they are still muddy, filthy and full of dust.

[Shri Kursheq Alam Khan]

Let us, at least, do something for those people. I must remind the hon. Minister that they were also used to gracious living in the past but today they are living in a vast slum. Let us make their life as comfortable and as tolerable as possible.

Sir, similarly, there is another area and I am sure the hon. Minister is familiar with that area it is known as Nabi Karim. If he has seen it, it is all right; but if he has not seen it, I would request him to see it for himself and see how people are living there. The people there are living in graves. It is really a pity and it is a mystery to me to see how these living creatures are living in graves and, therefore, something has to be done to see that they do not live in graves. There are no differences between their dwellings and graveyards. Let us do something for them and let us provide some roof to them at some other place.

Sir, there is another place in which I think the hon. Minister may have some interest and that is called Seelampur. There also I found that people are living in filth and dirt. They have lived there now for 7 to 8 years. It is a real test of endurance for them. I do not know how long are they going to live there in these sub-human conditions? Something has to be done. Some basic necessities have to be provided and they should be provided now without waiting any further. I do not know how long they can wait and I do not if they can wait any longer because they have already waited for a very long time and they are hoping and they are looking forward hopefully that something will be done because there is somebody now who is more interested in them, who cares more for them and who has some sympathy for them.

Sir, another very important matter to which I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention is the very good monuments of pre-Mughal

period at Siri in south Delhi and in Kotla Mubarakpur. These are very good specimens of pre-Mughal days monuments. These important monuments have completely been screened off from view and have completely been shadowed by unplanned buildings. Most of these people are now using them as cattle-sheds. It is really a shame that such nice specimens of such historical buildings, which are preserved monuments and which are protected monuments are left in this condition. I would urge the hon. Minister to have a tour of these places and see what best could be done to preserve them and give them the dignity and honour that they deserve.

Sir, another important matter to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister is to the lack of co-ordination between the D.D.A. and the Delhi Urban Arts Commission. The Delhi Urban Arts Commission is also doing very useful work but at present it seems that the co-ordination is very much lacking. I suppose that with better co-ordination they can produce better and more happier results.

Sir, in the end, I would like to say that the pressures in the matter of housing, water or other civic amenities in Delhi cannot be reduced unless the well-thought of National Capital Region Plan is implemented. Unfortunately, this Plan has remained in the files for a long time. This is the time that this Plan should be given some serious thought. This is a scheme which has suffered for lack of special attention. No doubt, in the Fifth Five-Year Plan we have provided Rs. 20 crores for this scheme but the main problem is of execution and it is necessary that the executing authority should be centralised and I think that the best thing would be to hand over the execution of this scheme to the D.D.A. and, if necessary, enact necessary legislation empowering the D.D.A. in this regard. (*Time Bell rings*)



I would say, in conclusion....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA): You have taken 23 minutes already.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Sir, I am just concluding. I would like to submit that....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKNATH MISRA): I am afraid nothing pertaining to the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Just as the Plan is outdated, similarly, I feel that DDA needs a second look and a better restructuring to meet our requirements, our aspirations and our needs. Thank you, Sir. I once again support the Bill.

श्री रणवीर सिंह (हरियाणा): उपन्यासकार जी, दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम में मंशोधन करने के लिए जो विधेयक रखा गया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, विधेयक तो बहुत साधारण है, इस बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती है। जैसा कि अन्य सदस्यों ने डी० डी० ए० का काम किस प्रकार चला, उसके बारे में अपने विचार रखे हैं, वैसे ही मैं भी आपकी आज्ञा से वही रास्ता तय करना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि जिस सदन में हम लोग बैठे हैं या जहाँ पर डी० डी० ए० के उद्यान बन रहे हैं वहाँ पर कभी लहलहाते खेत हुआ करते थे। ये स्थान किसानों के खेत थे। यह उनके रहने की जगह नहीं थी, खेती उनका धन्धा था, पेशा था। सरकार द्वारा उन लोगों के खेत ले लिये गये और आज श्री सरदेसाई जी उन लोगों की हमदर्दी कर रहे हैं जो कानून के खिलाफ जाते हैं या जिन्होंने जोर-जबर्दस्ती करके सरकार की जमीन हथियार ली है। उन लोगों के प्रति हमदर्दी कोई नहीं दिखाता जिनको कानून से बेदखल किया गया और वह काम इसलिए किया गया कि हमारे देश की कैपिटल बनेगी। डी० डी० ए० से यह आशा की गई कि वह

एक अच्छी और सुन्दर राजधानी बनाकर देगा जिससे भारत का नाम ऊँचा होगा। पिछले 25 साल के इतिहास में हमने देखा कि अपना झण्डा ऊँचा करके जिन लोगों ने कानून को तोड़ा और किसी सदस्य के पास जा करके बैठ गये उनको बहुत बड़ी छूट मिलती रही। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपात काल की घोषणा के बाद एक चीज यह जरूर हुई है कि जिन लोगों ने कानून तोड़ा था उनका कुछ इलाज होने की संभावना हुई है। कुछ का इलाज हुआ भी है, लेकिन कुछ का इलाज होना बाकी है। आज स्थिति यह है कि जिन लोगों ने कानून तोड़ा है उनके प्रांत हमदर्दी दिखाई जाती है। इस बात को भी हम जानते हैं कि इस विभाग के वर्तमान राज्य मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली के इस इलाके से ही चुन कर आए हैं और उनके दिल में दिल्ली के लोगों के लिए हमदर्दी है। लेकिन दिल्ली तो सब की है। दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान का दिल है और हिन्दुस्तान के दिल में कुछ मड़कों पर लोगों ने दुकानें भी बना दी हैं। किसी भी स्थान को खाली नहीं छोड़ा गया है। जामा मस्जिद, जो एक बहुत बड़ा धार्मिक स्थान है उसके चारों तरफ जो घेराव किया गया वह किसी दूसरे धर्म वालों ने नहीं किया है बल्कि इस्लाम धर्म को मानने वालों ने किया है। वे लोग वहाँ पर किसी को दाखिल नहीं होने देते थे। दिल्ली के अन्दर एक ऐसा समय गुजरा और उस समय जो कार्यवाई हुई उसके संबंध में हमदर्दी जाहिर करना, मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के कानून के खिलाफ हमदर्दी करना है और जो लोग कानून के मुताबिक चलना चाहते हैं उनके साथ हमदर्दी नहीं करने के बराबर है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहला स्थान उन लोगों को दिया जाय जिनकी जमीन ली गई है, जिनका पेशा छीना गया है उन लोगों के हितों की रक्षा की जानी चाहिए और उनको रस्ते दाम पर मकान और जमीन दी जानी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि आप उन लोगों से 1 ह० गज के हिसाब

[ श्री रणवीर सिंह ]

से जमीन लें और फिर उनको 40 रु० या 45 रु० गज के हिसाब से दें। वह किसी और से लें और इतने महंगे भाव पर उनको जमीन दें, यह उनके साथ बहुत अन्याय है। उसके बाद मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जैसा हिन्दुस्तान का दिल है—यहाँ बहुत सारे भाई हैं जो पटरियों पर सोते हैं, मैं मानता हूँ डी० डी० ए० के लिए यह शर्म की बात है, बाकी देश के लिए भी शर्म की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की कैपिटल में कोई भाई सरदी में टोकरी के नीचे सोए; उसके लिए हमें ठहरने का इतजाम करना चाहिए। उनको पहले हम स्थान दें, मकान बना कर दें, उसके बाद झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों का नम्बर है। वैसे अभी चन्द ही महीने में काफी काम हुआ 29-30 हजार भाई जो झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले थे उनको स्थान दिया गया। बहुत सारे भाई हैं जिनको जगह देनी है। आप जानते हैं यह देश देवताओं का देश है, यहाँ गंगा और जमना बहती है, तो जिन भाइयों के जुम्मे यह कार्य भार लगाए जाते हैं वे उनको स्थान दें। कायदे और कानून की बात रखी जाए तो भी कुछ कर्मचारी नहीं मानते। मुझे तजुर्बा हुआ, एक भाई-कोई बहुत बड़ा अफसर नहीं था—उसके पास एक जो हमारे साथ माली लगा हुआ था वह गया; उसने कहा साहब, मेरे पाम राशन कार्ड है और मुझे जगह नहीं मिलती है, जिसके पाम राशन-कार्ड है ऊँचे जगह मिलता है, तो मेरा कहां झुग्गी झोंपड़ी है, और मेरा ऊपर उनके राशन-कार्ड बना है। तो मैंने उसको चिट्ठी लिख कर भेजा। उस महाशय को इतना भी नहीं खयाल किया कि अगर वह आवेदन पत्र वेकायदा था तो जवाब तो देता और कायदे से था तो जगह देता। लेकिन जैसे मैंने मंत्री महोदय से बात की, जो उन्होंने बताया कि जो हिदायतें दी है आवेदन पत्र उसके मुताबिक था। तो जहाँ एक भाई जिनके जुम्मे हम यह करते हैं और हम इल्जाम लगाते

हैं क्या वह ठीक तौर पर कार्य करते हैं, कोई ज्यादाती तो नहीं करते, कोई कमी तो नहीं करते कोई पैसा तो ऐंठने की बात नहीं करते—इसका भी डी० डी० ए० को ध्यान करना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, तीसरे नम्बर पर, जैसा मैंने जिक्र किया, मैं उन भाइयों का नाम लूंगा जिन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिये कुर्बानी की, जेल काटी और फाँज के अन्दर लड़े, आजाद हिन्द फौज में अपनी जान का जोखिम उठाया, वह भाई दिल्ली में डी० डी० ए० से कोई मकान मांगें या कोई प्लॉट मांगें, तो उनको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। उनको पैसा देने में भी रियायत करनी चाहिये क्योंकि हमको वह दिन, जिससे कि यह दिल्ली नगर एक शानदार नगर बन सके दुनियां ने उसको शानदार नगर की नजर से देखा, वह दिन हमको उनकी कृपा से मिला जिन्होंने कुर्बानी की। जनरल शाह नवाज खां जा रहे हैं—वह दिन भी था जब ये लाल किला के अन्दर मुलजिम बने खड़े थे और यह पता नहीं था कि गोली के शिकार होंगे या कुर्सी यहाँ इनकी मिलेगी। आज तो वे हमारे मंत्री जी हैं, हमें खुशी है। ऐसे बहुत सारे भाई हैं जिनको न मंत्री पद मिला और न ही वे मेम्बर बन सके। इनके अलावा ऐसे भी भाई हैं—आज ही, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबेरे मुझे टेलीफोन मिला मेरे एक माननीय साथी का जो हमारे साथ कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली में हमारे ही बेंच पर बैठे थे, जो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बजीर भी रहे, रक्षा मंत्री भी रहे, वित्त मंत्री भी रहे, मेरा मतलब श्री महावीर त्यागी से है। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे तीन-चार महीने बाकी हैं, मेरे पास कोई जगह नहीं है और जिस जगह पर मैं रहता हूँ अब वहाँ से हमको जल्दी निकाल दिया जायेगा, 25-30 साल मैं दिल्ली में रहा, सामान भी है, कहां जायें, एक फ्रिज है ब्रुढ़ापे में। तो मैं

मानता हूं, मैंने मुना है कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों के लिये थोड़ी बहुत रियायत रखी जाती है, प्राथमिकता मिलती है, जब तक वह पालियामेंट का मेम्बर रहता है वह प्राथमिकता कायम रहती है। मैं मानता हूं यह प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये। जब कोई सदस्य सदस्य न रहे तो सरकार को इस बात की जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये कि उसको प्राथमिकता मिले। जैसा अभी मैंने त्यागी जी का जिक्र किया, उन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिये सालों-साल जेल के अन्दर, जेल की कोठरियों में बिताये . . .

जिन्होंने देश के विधान बनाने में योगदान दिया, जो मंत्री रहे और दिल्ली में कोठी नहीं बना सके, मकान नहीं बना सके, इस तरह के भाइयों को बड़ापे का जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन या मकान की व्यवस्था की जाय। मैं यह बात मानता हूं कि जो डी० डी० ए० की स्थापना हुई है, वह एक न्यायसंगत बात हुई है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और खास तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो संसद् सदस्य है, जब वे अवकाश ग्रहण करते हैं तो उनके पास खुद का अपना मकान दिल्ली में न हो, उन्हें मकान देने में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री जी के पास दोनों ही महकमें हैं इसलिये जब तक इस तरह के संसद् सदस्यों को मकान नहीं दे दिया जाता है तब तक उनको मकान से नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिये।

आप इस तरह के संसद् सदस्यों को मकान देते हैं जो उन्हें 25 प्रतिशत किराये में रियायत देते हैं वे चाहे न दें, लेकिन उन्हें मकान अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिये चाहे वह मकान एक कमरे का हो या दो कमरे का हो।

उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी को यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक मेरा

सम्बन्ध है मैं उन्हें मकान के सम्बन्ध में मुश्किल में नहीं डालूंगा। मैं तो अपने खेत पर जाऊंगा, लेकिन जो भाई यहा रहते हैं, जिनके खेत विक्रि गये हैं देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में, उन्हें अवश्य मकान दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित अवश्य करेंगे।

अभी सर देसाई जी ने अपने भाषण में उस जमाने की बात की जब सरकार दबती थी और जब सरकार के विरुद्ध घेराव होते थे और तरह तरह की बातों की जाती थीं ताकि सरकार अपने फैसलों को बदल दे। अब इस आपातकालीन समय में हम पुरानी खराबियों को दूर न कर सके तो फिर हम कभी भी नहीं कर पायेंगे और न फिर इस तरह का समय आने वाला है। डी० डी० ए० के जो अधिकारी हैं उन्हें यह देखना चाहिए कि कानून के मुताबिक जो कार्य किया गया है, शहर का स्वास्थ्य अगर खराब न होता हो तो वहां पर ऐसे कार्यों की इजाजत दी जा सकती है। जहां पर कानून के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई हो और अनुचित ढंग से मकान बनाये गये हों, प्रजातंत्र का गलत फायदा उठा कर काय किया गया हो, वहां पर अवश्य कदम उठाने चाहिये और लोगों को उचित दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिये। जो लोग अनुचित कार्यवाही पहले कर चुके हैं उन्हीं के लिये यह आपातकालीन स्थिति आई है और ऐसे लोगों को दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री कल्याण राय और सर देसाई जी ने आज जो भाषण दिये हैं उससे यह मतलब निकलता है कि उन्होंने आपातकालीन स्थिति का जो समर्थन किया कहीं उससे उन्हें नुकसान न हो जाय। मैं मानता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी या किसी पार्टी को भी इस स्थिति से कोई फायदा न होगा उसकी वजह से देश की जनता को जरूर

[ श्री रणवीर सिंह ]

फायदा होगा और इसीलिये हम सब लोगों को फायदा होगा। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आफिसर ठीक तरह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाते हैं, उनकी तो सराहना की जानी चाहिये और जो ज्यादाती करते हैं, चाहे वे बड़े आफिसर हों या छोटे आफिसर हों, उनके साथ कभी भी नमी नहीं दिखलाई जानी चाहिये। डी० डी० ए० का कोई भी छोटा या बड़ा आफिसर बेकायदा और खराब काम करता है तो उसको सजा दी जानी चाहिये। सरकार को कायदे से दिल्ली के नागरिकों को हर प्रकार की सुविधा देनी चाहिये और दिल्ली नगर की तरक्की करनी चाहिये। जिन भाइयों को मकान से हटाया जा रहा है उन्हें दुबारा मकान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members, Mr. Sardesai, Shri Khurshed Alam Khan, Shri Ranbir Singh, for having expressed their sympathy for the people of Delhi, those living in *jhuggi jhonpri* or in unapproved colonies or in the villages of Delhi. The Bill has a very restricted scope but I am very happy that hon. Members have drawn my attention to a number of matters and I would like to avail of this opportunity to reply to certain matters which have been raised by them.

I wish to tell the hon. Member, Shri Sardesai, that the Government does make a distinction between the residents of *jhuggi jhonpri* colonies and the residents of unapproved colonies though the Government is equally conscious of solving their problems, whether they live in *jhuggis* or in unapproved colonies. It is not that the residents of *jhuggi jhonpri* colonies or the residents of

unapproved colonies are being treated at par for purposes of alternative accommodation for eligibles.

I would also like to correct his impression in this regard. He has an impression that the 32,000 structures which have been removed are in unapproved colonies. Majority of these structures which are mentioned are not houses in unauthorised colonies. As a matter of fact, bulk of the figures relate to *jhuggi-jhonpris*. They have been shifted to their permanent settlements. (Interruption). So far as unauthorised colonies are concerned, as the hon'ble Member has himself pointed out, a report was submitted by the Committee and that report is under consideration of the Government. After the last reply that was given in the Parliament, the hon'ble Minister for Works and Housing, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, had held a meeting with the Delhi MPs. I was also present in that meeting. The matter relating to unapproved colonies is yet under consideration of the Government. The matter has certain aspects which need to be very carefully gone into. I am grateful to the hon'ble Member for having expressed sympathy for the trans-Yamuna area, which happens to be my own constituency. Irrespective of the fact whether these colonies are in my constituency or they are located elsewhere, whether they are residents of unapproved colonies or residents of *jhuggi-jhonpris*, my sympathies and the Government sympathies for the residents remain unabated; they have not been reduced in any manner or by any means.

Now, I would like to say a good deal of points have been made about the DDA. I would however like to say about what has been done by the DDA during this period of emergency. There is another point I would like to clarify. Mr. Sardesai seems to think that all the houses in unapproved colonies have registered sale deeds, and so on. I do not want to be self-presumptuous, but I would

like to point out that there are a large number of houses in unapproved colonies which do not have registered sale deeds. Sale of land was prohibited in 1972. After that also, a number of people have purchased plots of land by having some kind of power of attorney. It is not that each one has a registered sale deed. There are lands which are acquired, some are in the process of acquisition, and so on. I am only pointing out that there are a number of issues relating to this question which have to be considered by the Government, and those are under consideration of the Government.

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI: Can the hon'ble Minister give an assurance that so long as that report is under consideration and so long as decision is taken, the demolition in these unauthorised colonies will be stopped? I have put a very modest question.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I will make a submission that I want to correct his impression. He has an impression that a very large number of houses in unauthorised colonies have been demolished. It is not correct. All aspects of this question are under consideration of the Government. I would also further point out for his consideration that there were a number of pressing needs for widening of roads, or other urgent public requirements, on account of which a number of houses were demolished. But in all cases alternative accommodation was provided. I would ask him that if there is any case in his knowledge where alternative accommodation has not been provided, he should bring it to my notice. I will see that a person who is eligible does get alternative accommodation.

Now I would like to say something about providing housing facilities. Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan asked the question: What is being done in respect of the housing problem of Delhi? I would briefly make a small

submission. Providing housing facilities to the weaker sections of the people is as important point of the 20-point economic programme of the Prime Minister. The Government's objective is to provide a large number of houses in as short a time as possible.

The Government surely cannot be interested in de-housing people. I want to make it very clear because an impression is sought to be created that the Government wants to de-house people. It is not correct, I would beg of the hon. Member to see the situation in Delhi in its proper perspective. I have had the privilege as a humble worker of any organisation to serve the people of Delhi for the last 27 or 28 years. I have to place the situation in its proper perspective. The pressure of population in Delhi is colossal inasmuch as about 2½ lakhs of people are added annually to its population, about 1½ lakhs from various States of the country, almost all States, and about a lakh from natural growth. The responsibility therefore on the DDA in providing housing facilities to the people consistent with the very much desired objective of orderly and planned development of this Capital City is enormous, particularly keeping in view the resources position.

The hon. Shri Sardesai referred to some meeting at Shahdara and said that there somebody said about the beautification of the City, that this should be made beautiful. I am sure that he does not want this City to be ugly, that he wants the City to be orderly, that it should be planned properly, to have proper roads and schools. We are not removing people for the sake of fun or for creating any artistic pieces in Delhi. This is wrong. As I have submitted, the people are being shifted to their permanent sites, people who were in suspense for a long time without

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

adequate amenities were being shifted to sites where these amenities exist.

During the last six months, the Delhi Development Authority has provided plots for permanent resettlement—the figure has gone up—for about 2½ lakh people, that is about 50 thousand families in JJ colonies and JJ tenements, and in residential units in the DDA colonies. Besides this, after the proclamation of emergency and the announcement of the 20-point Programme by the Prime Minister, the DDA has developed 20,000 residential plots for the weaker sections of the society out of which about 8,000 plots have already been allotted, lots for another 6,200 plots are being drawn from 15th January, 1976 to 31st January, 1976. The remaining plots are likely to be allotted through draw of lots in the months of February and March, 1976. These 20,000 plots can provide 40,000 dwelling units which could cater to the housing needs of about 2 lakhs of people, that is about 40,000 families. Twenty-five per cent of these plots are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. These plots are generally between 40 square metres and 80 square metres.

During the last six months, another 4,000 flats of various categories have been allotted or are in the process of being allotted through draw of lots, which would house about 20,000 people. This means that since after the Proclamation of Emergency, the DDA has provided housing facilities about four lakhs of people. Besides the above, the DDA had already constructed and allotted about 24,000 flats which provided housing facilities to about 1,20,000 people—this is before the emergency, since the DDA took this over. The DDA is planning to construct one lakh dwelling units which would cater to the housing needs of 5 lakhs of people. Besides, about 4,000 commercial squatters

were provided DDA's redeveloped and reallocation schemes, and 1,00 in the commercial pockets of JJ colonies since the emergency was declared.

The New Delhi Municipal Committee has also a scheme for one thousand dwelling units which they will give to their employees on hire-purchase. The Government is keen to promote further housing activity in Delhi, and I would appeal to all those who hold residential plots in approved schemes, whether individuals, cooperative societies or other agencies and institutions, to mobilise their resources and utilise the new techniques of building cheaper houses thereon. All the concerned Governmental agencies are being instructed to render all possible assistance and to be more vigilant to eliminate avoidable delays in matters relating to them. The plot holders, on their part, I hope, would not delay the constructions.

Now, I would refer to some of the points which my hon. friend, Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan raised. His first point was, what positive step is being taken to develop housing in Delhi. That I have already answered. The second point was, all land should be acquired and handed over to the Delhi Development Authority. This process is in continuation. He mentioned that certain wakf properties have been taken over by the Delhi Development Authority. I would be very grateful to them if he brings to my notice precise cases. The Delhi Development Authority and the wakf authorities have had different claims to certain properties. Different claims have been made by both the agencies. But I would request him to bring to my notice precise cases. Surely I would go into them. Then he mentioned the case of Dr. Zakir Hussain Co-operative Housing Society where, he said, the possession has not been given. This is an individual case of a co-operative society and I will certainly look into it. Then he mentioned about Shahjahanabad.

I would beg of him to give me a little time to go into this matter. Surely I would discuss this matter with him. He referred to Zonal Plan II. I have said the other day in answer to a question that the objections are before the Delhi Development Authority; they are not before me. The proposed changes have already been published and the matter will be decided....

**SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN:** I only want to know whether a commitment has been made that the land between Minto Road and Thompson Road will be reserved for something else, not for residential purposes.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:** I have told the House the other day that 17 changes are proposed to be made by the Delhi Development Authority to which objections are yet to be heard. The objections have been filed. I do not know whether even now the hon. Member can give his suggestions to the Delhi Development Authority.

Then he said about task forces and the association of the representatives of the people. The hon. Member, Shri Khurshed Alam Khan is most welcome, always very warmly welcome, to come to me and give any suggestions which he thinks is in the best interests of the people of Delhi. As a matter of fact, any Member is welcome. Then he mentioned about the question of co-ordination between the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. There is a committee called the Programme Implementation Committee for Delhi where the representatives of the DDA and the Delhi Municipal Corporation and other agencies are there and see some co-ordination is achieved. And so far as this Ministry is concerned, attempts are being made to see that they function in co-ordination. Then he mentioned about certain colonies and so on. I will certainly go round with him to see the monuments to which he has referred and see the conditions there to see what best can be done.

He mentioned about the National Capital Region. There also I would beg for time to study this matter. I know something about it, but I think the matter needs to be gone into deeper.

The hon. Member, Shri Ranbir Singh, mentioned about the people of the villages, is true that the people of the villages are being put to a lot of hardship in a growing city, developing city, like Delhi. Their lands are acquired, on which new houses, colonies and markets come up, and they are deprived of their source of living—agriculture. I have all my sympathies for the people of the villages of Delhi. Besides that, a number of other problems are created for them—problems relating to their own expansion, for their residential purposes and other matters. We have villages which are rural villages and we have villages which come within the urbanising limits of the Master Plan. There are certain villages which are urban. So there are a number of problems relating to these villages and they are being attended to.

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for having extended their support to this Bill. This Bill as all of them have said, is non-controversial. So, with that, I conclude my remarks.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA):** The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA):** We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

[Shri Lokanath Misra]

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

# THE STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND  
CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C.  
GEORGE): Sir, with your permission,  
I beg to move:

"That the Bill to establish standards of weights and measures, to regulate inter-State trade or commerce in weights, measures and other goods which are sold or distributed by weight, measure or number, and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

In India the units of standards of weights and measures based on the metric system were adopted in 1956 for the first time, when the existing Standards of Weights and Measures Act was passed. The Standards then established were based on the international system of units as recognised by the International Organisation of Legal Metrology of which India is also a member. This organisation has since prepared a draft of legislation incorporating the revised standards of weights and measures in order to maintain a coherent balance having regard to the advance that was made in the fields of science and technology. This new system has been given the abbreviated name of SI which includes 7 base units, 2 supplementary units and about 50 derived units. The derived units are required in the specialised fields of nuclear science, space technology, aeronautics, etc. On the basis of the recommendation by the international organisation, an expert committee,

was set up by the Central Government and this included representatives of the State Governments also. Based on this Committee's report this Bill was prepared and introduced in the Rajya Sabha in July, 1975.

In this context I would like to highlight briefly the main features of the Bill. This Bill intends to establish a particular standard of weights and measures based on SI units as recognised by the International Organisation of Legal Metrology. It also intends to regulate the inter-State commerce in weights and measures and commodities required for export and import by weight or measure. It also seeks approval before manufacture of models of weighing and measuring instruments intended to be manufactured. It also provides for recognition of Indian Institute of Legal Metrology for imparting training and also provides for surveys and collection of statistics for facilitating planning and enforcement of the proposed legislation.

Sir, we are trying to introduce a very comprehensive legislation in the matter of weights and measures in lieu of what is existing now and which was passed in 1956. Finally, it is also necessary to stress that the Bill provides for consumer protection in respect of packaged commodities. The Bill contains provision for proper indication of net weight in quantity and also measurement on the packets along with the name of the manufacturer and the price of the package. In this connection, Sir, it may be mentioned that package Commodities (Regulation) Order has been enforced with effect from the 2nd October, 1975 and this Order currently derives its authority from the Defence of India Rules and the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. Sir, this comprehensive legislation which is being submitted for the consideration of the House will be an important step in the matter of consumer protection and will prevail all over the country in will prevail a over the country in weights and measures.